JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements of the Wester Hussell, Family Handle, and in 1

Volume XXIII

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FOURTEENIN St -- OPERA MATINES BROADWAY THEATER, Broadway - Afternoon

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-PORGO-PRIMA DONNE DOWNEY THRATES, BOWEY-WILLIAM THE APPRAIS

BURTON'S THEATER, Breadway, opposite Bond street WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway-Jasses Brown, o

LAURA KRENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-Tun Eure

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 565 Broadway-MECHANIOS HALL 672 Broadway-BRYANT'S MINSTE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSRUM, Broadway-After

New York, Saturday, March 27, 1858.

The News. The steamship Niagara, which left Liverpool on the forencon of the 13th instant, arrived at Halifax yesterday. The news by this arrival is a week later than that previously received. On the night previou to the departure of the Niagara Mr. Disraeli an nounced in the House of Commons that a despatch had just been received from the French government that completely restored the friendly relations that had subsisted between France and England, and would therefore, be conducive to the interests and happiness of both countries. Insurrectionary symptoms had appeared in various parts of France, and a large number of arrests were made. A new trial had been refused the convicted conspirators. In London the money market was dull. Consols closed on the 12th at 96% a 96%. American securities were dull, with a declining tendency in prices. The Liverpool cotton market was very dull, the sales of the week only amounting to 21,000 bales. Owing to heavy arrivals and the limited demand, a decline of one-fourth to three-eighths of a penny per pound had been submitted to. The Liverpool breadstuff market was quite dull. In provisions there was no movement of importance.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamships Mose Taylor and St. Louis from Aspinwall, we have new from California, Central America, New Granada, the South Pacific and the West Indies. The Moses Tay for brought the San Francisco mails to the 5th inst and one million four hundred thousand dollars in treasure. The trip from San Francisco was per formed in less than twenty-one days, and is the quickest passage ever made over the mail route. The news from California is a fortnight later than

previous accounts, but is unimportant. The people were rejoicing in the prospect of returning prosperi ty, and the state of the markets seemed to warran the belief that they would not be disappointed. Henry Bates, the alleged defaulting State Treasurer, had been tried for the third time, and succeeded in obtaining a verdict of acquittal. The Legislature had sent a memorial to Congress asking that the mail contract be divided between the two competing lines of steamships. A melancholy tragedy had happened at Grass Valley, in the family of Mr. M. Brannan, who was formerly connected with the press in this city, but who left for California about two years since to superintend the affairs of a mining company. It appears that he became embarrassed in his peenniary affairs, and to relieve himself of his cares and troubles he produced the destruction of himself wife and three children by the use of prussic soid.

From Central America we learn that Gen. La mar, our Minister to Nicaragua, was formally re ceived by the Martinez government on the 22d ult. and addressed the President in a speech, published elsewhere, which gave very great satisfaction. The Yrisarri treaty was under consideration in the Legis lative Assembly, and the general feeling was that i would not be approved of, except with such modifications as would render a reopening of negotiations at Washington necessary. Carey Jones had taken official leave of the government, and departed for home. Gen. Jerez was appointed Minister of War and Hacienda for Nicaragua. The charter for the Transit route held by Stebbins and Joseph L. White is represented to be worthless, on account o asking an extension of time to January 1, 1859. Mr. Webster was hard at Commodore Vanderbilt and by a coup d'état had seized the lake steamer La Virgen, and it was believed that his influence with the government was sufficient to secure the Transit grant for Vander bilt. The steamer San Carlos was totally lost at Las Lacas on Lake Nicaragua. Trade was more active at San Juan. The tariff at Guatemala was about to be revised. The trade returns of the past year were satisfactory. Don Miguel de Castillo had been inaugurated as President of San Salvador. In this republic the people were agitated by reports of contemplated filibuster invasion from the United States and revolutionary conspiracies. Produce was very high. Sugar was at \$10 per quintal. Gold had been found in the department of San Vincente Don Pedro Negreto had arrived in Costa Rica from San Salvador in order to negotiate a settlement of the differences existing between the republics. The Costa Rica coffee crop would be late, but prices were unchanged.

Our correspondent at Aspinwall, New Granada states that General Santa Anna left Carthagens or the 12th ult. for Havana, on his way to Mexico under the protection of Spain. It was said that he could only raise the sum of \$3,000 on his property at Turbaco, which is valued at a million or more. The New Granadian Congress met at Bogota on the 2d rit. The President, in his message, stated that Mr. Buchanan had determined not to preserve the hos tile attitude towards New Granada which had been assumed by Pierce's administration, and that the convention lately negotiated between the two republics would end all differences and disap point an "interested" American press. The Foreign Secretary alluded to the convention is his report, and hopes that Congress would consider it fully with a view to approving the clauses which are beyond the jurisdiction of the Executive. It was thought that the presence of the United States squadron on the coast would do much towards influ encing the Legislature of New Granada to accept the Case Herran treaty. An official decree increase by one and a half per cent, the taxes now paid by commercial establishments on the Isthmus of Panama. The United States Atrato surveying expedition had reached the Pacific, and Lieut. Craves was returning to the Atlantic, having made the requisite surveys. The Honduras Interoceanic Rail road exploring party had concluded their labors Col. Trautwine, the chief engineer of the expedition arrived home in the St. Louis.

The news from the South Pacific is rather inte posting. Our Minister at Peru has sent home a mea genger, probably with reference to the new compil-

cations between the two countries growing out of the seizure of American vessels by the Peruvian authorities. The steam frigate Merrimac was hourly expected, at Callao, where she would no doubt be detained to watch over our commercial interests The revolution had taken an active turn. General Vivanco's forces shelled the town of Arica, from the frigate Apurimac, on the 21st inst., and took possession of the place after a severe battle. General Vivance had withdrawn his troops from Iquique. An attempt at revolution had been made at Lima, but was put down. The government officers of Chile were enjoying the recess. The Valparaiso Bank and other financial institutions were flourishing profits bly. An abundant harvest was being gathered in. Don Victorino Garrido, an adopted patriot, had died in Valparaiso. The frigate Merrimac when at Valparaise was visited by a great number of persons In Bolivia the garrison of Cobija robbed the treasury at that place and deserted for Peru. They were overtaken, arrested, and twenty-one of the mutineer

We learn from Kingston, Jamaica, that the vene rable Col. Harrison, United States Consul, met with severe accident on the 2d inst., having fractured his arm near the shoulder by a fall. It was said that the Governor of Jamaica would recommend th Legislature to vote an appropriation towards the connecting of the island with Europe and the United States by means of the Atlantic telegraph. The new Immigration act was opposed by the Baptist and Independent clergymen. The weather was very cold, and it was feared that the sugar crop would be a short one. The reports from the mines were favorable. The markets were dull, owing to excess sive imports from America. Coffee was in scant supply, and the money market stringent. In the other West India islands the question of obtaining a sup ply of laboring hands engaged the attention of the people and the Legislatures. The reports from the sugar districts and of the public health were gene rally good.

We have news from Venezuela to the effect that the partizans of ex-President Paez had raised the standard of revolution against the Monages dynasty and that President Monagas was closely besieged in the palace by the revolutionists. Supplies of arms for the Paez party were on the way to Caraccas.

Late accounts from Dominica announce the down fall of Baez and his mulatto confederates, and the ac cession of the Santanistas to power. Don Jose Val verde had been chosen President of the republic and was installed into office by unusually imposing ceremonies.

Ex-President Roberts of Liberia, and Mr. Rivden an old resident of the republic, write from Monrovia, under date of February 1, to the effect that the settlers were likely to be drawn into trouble with the natives, owing to the French system of collecting emigrants on the coast for their West Indian colo nies. The chiefs had commenced kidnapping and waging war on each other, in order to obtain a sup ply of hands for export, and it was thought that the free government would attempt to suppress this scheme of renewal of the slave trade in effect Peace prevailed at date. Trade was dull palm oil scarce, and money difficult to obtain. Potatoes and rice were in good supply, and the report of a famine in the colony was not well founded. The Liberia College would be located on Mesurado's Heights.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Galveste News writes that Colonel Lockridge is expected to leave for Texas on the 24th instant, with the inten tion of revolutionizing Northern Mexico, and that many Northern men and considerable means are engaged in the enterprise. A letter from Colone Lockridge to the News confirms the statement.

Nothing of importance occurred in Congress veterday. The Senate was not in session. In the House the Kansas debate was continued.

Our readers are referred to our reports elsewher for yesterday's proceedings of the Legislature. The suit in the Supreme Court with regard to the raising of the ship Joseph Walker, which has been going on for some days, was concluded vesterday The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening. A re solution to petition the Legislature to confirm in the city for market purposes land made west of West street at Washington market was adopted. Jame O'Reilly sent in a communication repeating the charges of fraud upon the marketmen at Washing ton market. It was referred for investigation. A report was received from the Committee on France. which closed with the recommendation that the to take legal measures against the contractors for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues; for curbing and gut tering, flagging, &c., in Third avenue, between Six ty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, for the amount of overcharge found in the assessment for said work; that Francis C. Vidal he removed from the office of City Surveyor: that the matter of interpolations of public documents, being the Surveyor's return of the work on Third avenue, between Sixty-first and Eighty-sixth streets, be sent to the District Attor ney, with a request that he take official action in th premises. After some debate a motion to transfer the papers to the Committee on Accounts wa adopted. The report in favor of granting the use of four lots of ground to the Nursery and Child's Hospital for a play ground was so amended as to read two lots, and then adopted. The Board then adiourned to Monday next.

The Councilmen's Committee on Public Health met vesterday to consider the petition of parties concerning the condition of sunken lots in the neighborhood of St. Luke's Hospital, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets. C. L. Monell, who is a resi dent of the locality, stated that immediate action was necessary in relation to these lots, as they always contain more or less stagment water and are revertacle for dead carcasses and other off naive meterial, which emits an effloyia that is not sale detrimental to the recovery of the patients in th howital, but dangerous to the health of every on living in the vicinity. The committee promised to visit the lots before they would report favorably of baving the nuisance abolished.

The headquarters of the Grand Duke of Baden lottery, at No. 148 Canal street, was visited yester day by the police, and a number of papers seized which showed an extensive business in various schemes for ridding credulous people of their spare cash. The details of the seizure we are compelled to omit to-day in consequence of the pressure upon

our columns.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 900 bales chiefly before the news, at the previous day's quotations After the news was received the sales were too light to afford a correct criterion of the state of the market. It may b stated, however, that the decline in Liverpool had been fully anticipated by dealers on this side, and was not greater i amount than had been expected. The recent improve ment had been caused by advices from the South. From eliable data it is pretty certain that the late crop in the middle and upper portions of South Carolina and Georgia were light, which the deficiency in receipts at Charlesto and Savannah show. The crop in Alabama and the other States was in streaks. In some districts of country it wa deficient and in others very good. It is not likely that the crop will exceed 3,000,000 bales, and may fall something below it, which will not be a large supply when we consider the exports to Europe are about 145,000 bales below the amount at the same time last year, and the receipts at the norte deficient by about 285,000 bales The stocks both in this country and in Europe were lighte at the commencement of the cotton year on lat Septembe last than they had been at the same period for a number of years previously. This deficiency in stock corresponded probably, in some degree, with the diminished consumption in the United States the present compared with the the last year. Flour was heavy under the foreign news, while common and medium grades of State and Western brands were rather easier. Genesee white wheat sold at \$1 50. Corn was firm, with sales of good yellow and prime white at 68c. a 79c. Fork was steady with sales of mees at \$16 90,6 116 85 and prime at \$12 70 a \$13 75. Rugars sold to the extent of about 700 hhds at full prices. Coffee was fullet and firm. Freights cahibmed rather a better tone for Liverpool, while rates

were without change of moment.

The Proposed Bankrupt Law.

We are told by eminent physiologists that an mai life cannot be sustained for a very lengthened period if the nourishment is confined to a single description of food, no matter how abundantly it may be supplied. Not only does it become nauseating, but the economy of nature is such that it soon ceases to perform its chemical functions; and this physical law holds good in matters less material. If the human body wastes away confined to a solitary article of sustenance, the human mind suffers no less emacis tion if confined to a solitary idea. This philesophical truth gives us hope that a time may arrive when Kansas and niggers will, at all events, be temporarily disposed of, and Congress will treat itself to some new and more nutri cious pabulum.

The petitions which are being forwarded to Washington from all parts of the country in favor of the passage of a Bankrupt law, the failures which, though not announced in the pa pers, are in reality increasing weekly in num ber, and the general feeling that the time has arrived when the United States must place it self on a par with other commercial nations in affording security althe to the creditor and the honest debtor, all go to show that the subject will very shortly become the all engrossing question.

There is a striking similarity between the present condition of the country and the era extending from 1837 to 1841. Bank inflations and speculations had at that time produced the same results they have now, and thousands found themselves unable to meet their liabilities. The country was not as wealthy then as it is at present; and although the number of failures was probably far under what it will be now, the effects were more immediately apparent Mr. Van Buren, in 1837, believing that much of the then impending evil was due to an irresponsible issue of paper money, recommended the passage of a Bankrupt law, applicable exclusively to banks; a similar idea having been ineffec tually mooted in Congress as far back as 1827. The subject was not, however, pressed. Thus matters remained until the election of General Harrison, when the whig party, under the lead of Mr. Clay, prepared for a series of sweeping laws, including a distribution of the public lands a national bank, and a repeal of the independent treasury law. A Bankrupt law formed no part of their schedule, but the advocates of that measure which really had not a majority of friends in either house managed at the extra session to get it passed by a judicious system of logrolling, which compelled Mr. Clay to favor it, and pass it in advance of his own measures.

In the discussion preceding its passage an ef fort was made by the democrats in both house to extend its provisions so as to include banks and corporations, and also to make it less an insolvent and more a Bankrupt law. But the friends of the banks and corporations were too strong, and the effort was defeated by a decided vote, embracing every whig in Congress.

What we now require is a general Bankrup! law properly framed and strictly guarded, and which will embrace banks, railroads, corpora tions and individuals, and thus carry out the evident intention of the framers of the constitution. The arguments which have heretofore been used to exclude the banks and corporations are of the most flimsy character. It has always been urged when the subject has been before Congress that the term "bankruptcy" has in England a legal meaning referring wholly to individual traders, and that the framers of our constitution, recognizing the judicial system of England, evidently intended the term to apply to individuals only. A sufficient answer to this is found in the fact that since the adoption of our constitution the Parliament of England has materially changed, and enlarged their Bankrupt laws, extending their provisions to nearly all classes, and including banking houses and corporations. If we are, therefore, to be governed by Euglish authority, it follows that Congress has at least equal power with the Parliament of that country to enlarge the meaning of the term. Independent of this is the common sense view of the matter, that we must judge of its origin and meaning irrespective of the particular construction put upon it by England, and that no such restric tion as the banks and corporations sought to maintain can be found beyond the mere fact that the banks and corporations had been strong enough in England as in this country to control legislation, although, as we have already remarked, this no longer holds good in England as applied to their Bankrupt laws.

Had a proper Bankrupt law been in existence last year, none of the banks here would have suspended specie payments, for it would have permanently closed their doors. Let such a law be passed, and they will be compelled to manage their business carefully, and thus secure the community against the inflation of that class of mercantile chevaliers d'industrie, who, by trading on borrowed capital, give a fictitious value to everything, increase the cost of living to the poor man in consequence, and end by cheating every one. A Bankrupt law extending to corporations would soon wind up the rotten railroad companies, and give us bona fide representatives of property in the place of the wretched flancurs who now float on the surface of the commercial world.

Unless we can adopt a proper, uniform and general system of Bankrupt law, we must expect periodical returns of "crises" as the only manner in which the commerce of the country can purge itself and obtain temporary relief Such has been our history for the last fifty years-alternate "flush times" and then "panica." That is to say, for a while under a fictitious sys tem of credits and consequent inflation the nominal price of everything has gone up; fortunes (on paper) have been made: pay day comes, and then the race commences as to who can cheat most, the creditors one another of the debtor cheat both. Meantime the real sufferers are the laboring classes, men and women thrown suddenly out of employment, crowding the almshouses, shivering in the streets, and filling pauper's graves, where the curtain falls on their misery.

We call upon Congress to bestir itself, and dropping niggers for the nonce legislate for the benefit of commerce, of a system of na tional honesty, and on the strong ground of humanity to the working classes. If all these considerations are of no weight, if Sambo is to exclude everything clse, as he has done so for this session, then it is evident our boasted progress is a humbug, and our federative system a bald faced failure

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT-All the meetings. pronunciamientos, warnings, notices and humbugs of all sorts of the several squabbling committees of Tammany Hall.

END OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH SQUABBLE.-The Nisgara brings an important item of news. namely, the settlement of the dispute between England and France. On the 12th, the day before the steamer sailed, Mr. Disraeli announced in Parliament that government had received a very satisfactory despatch from the French government, in reply to Lord Malmesbury, and that all misunderstanding between the two countries was at an end. So this cloud has blown

The blunder into which the French fell-the publication of the addresses of the vaporing colonels in the Monitour, and the tone adopted by the highest officials of State-was, it may be depended upon, not committed by the Emperor. It was a biunder of over-zealous and indiscreet subordinates, seeking to curry favor by tremendous protestations of loyalty and fury against any and every one who might in any way be coupled with the assassins. As soon as the Emperor perceived it, he bestirred himself to mend the mischief; and now, it seems, he has succeeded. That blunder of Walewski and the other hot headed Bonapartists cost England her administration, and very nearly cost the two countries the allfance.

The Emperor is now precisely in the position in which Louis Philippe found himself prior to 1847. Louis Philippe and his Minister, Guizot, were perfectly satisfied that the one thing needful for France was peace with England. On the other side of the channel, Sir Robert Peel on the one side, and Palmerston, Russell, Grey and the liberal leaders on the other, were all imbued with the same opinion as regarded France. M. Guizot tells us in his memoirs how these statesmen actually conspired together to keep the peace between the two countries, no matter what differences might occur, or how the populace might rage. He also describes the immense difficulty which attended their honorable task, in consequence of the bitter and apparently incurable hatred which the masses of the two countries felt for each other. M. Guizot, however, surmounted the obstacle, and carried his

Napoleon has just experienced one of the difficulties which beset M. Guizot. He seems to have overcome it: but if he does not impose more discretion upon his subordinates, the next difficulty may be less easily got over.

More Gold.-The California steamer arrived vesterday with fourteen hundred thousand dollars more in specie. Thus our banks continue to swell their surplus, and will continue, in the present depressed state of trade, to accumulate until by midsummer, in all probability, they will hold the enormous aggregate of forty-five to fifty millions of specie, with nothing to do with it but to lend it out on whatever they can

People are not generally aware that we may perhaps be on the eve of another gold mania similar to that which was witnessed in 1848-'50, when the gold in California was discovered. Sonora, and its vicinity-which the church party in Mexico are anxious to sell to the United States-are known to be full of silver and gold. The latter is believed to be even more abundant in Sonora than in California. It is known that for years parties who profited by the experience of California have been ready to avail themselves of the first chance for making a descent upon the gold of Sonora, and believe that it would prove even more fruitful than any suriferous region yet opened. Should the present anarchy in Mexico lead to a sale of Sonora to us-as the church party want-what a tremendous change would follow! Fancy two Californias pouring in their gold simultaneously at the rate of nearly two millions a week!

KANSAS FOR LECOMPTON-THE FREE STATE MEN CONVERTED .- In another column will be found a telegraphic despatch from Washington, stating that important intelligence from Kansas 16, to the effect that the leading politicians and the people generally of the free State party are to let Kansas come into the Union with the Lecompton constitution. They have grown weary of shricking, and are now, ex-Governors and all, turning their attention to the practical affairs of life-operations in Indian land reservations railroads and other speculations which they expect to turn to good account. Men of all parties there have gone into these operations with a rush. It is said that several of the leading free State men in Washington, though not openly declaring their sentiments, are with their brethren in Kansas; so that the Kansas bubble may be now said to be fairly burst.

Col. JOHNSTON IN A TIGHT PLACE. - According to the latest accounts from Camp Scott, in the midst of the most inhospitable wilderness of mountains and mountain defiles, and a thousand miles from the nearest sources of relief the safety of Col. Johnston's command depends upon a timely supply of provisions, munitions and reinforcements. We are glad to know that all these supplies are on their way to the camp; but should they not arrive in season this Mormon rebellion may assume a very formidable shape. In the meantime, regulars or volunteers, it devolves upon Congress to second the active exertions of the President to save the camp and Fort Scott, and to reduce the rebellious Mormons to law and order, or to expel them from

OUR METROPOLITAN POLICE COMMISSIONERS. That venerable police officer, Dogberry, was no fool, after all; but, according to the pro-ceedings of our Metropolitan Board upon the question of tyrannicide, he was a model of wisdom and justice. Messra Bowen and Company have decreed substantially that the refugee Allsep is lurking about in this peighborhood, but that it is none of the business of the New York police to meddle with him. And why? Because, granted that he was one of the conspirators against the life of Louis Napoleon, inasmuch as Louis Napoleon was not killed. Allsop has committed no offence within reach of the law. Very true, a dozen men of the common sort were killed, and some one hundred and twenty others were wounded by those infernal machines; but all this goes for nothing. Orsini, Allsop and their confederates expected some triffing casualties of this sort; but their special object being Louis Napoleon, and Louis Napoleon having escaped, the conspirators cease to be criminals and become only the instruments of an unfortunate accident. Such is the logic and morality of our Metropolitan Police Board. What next?

STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGRER.-The Chevalier Webb grosss over the fat Utah contracts that are slipping by him, and licks his chops like a hungry dog outside of the kitchen bars, but in full view of the savory roast beef and delicious mutton within. Why don't our Punch of the Picagune reduce this fine subject to a wood out!

THE NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.-The intelligence from Central America which we publish to day is quite interesting. Gen. Lamar, the United States Envoy, had arrived at Granada, and presented his credentials to President Martinez, who received him with apparent cordiality. Wm. Carey Jones' mission was considered ended, and he had left Granada avowedly for New York. President Martinez. as well as the legislative and constitutional powers, were busy with the consideration of American affairs, and had extended numerous courtesies to the American representative. Our correspondent thinks, however, that both the people and the government were suspicious of American sincerity of desire for the best interests of Nicaragua, and that if there was to be a treaty, England and France would be first consulted. An amnesty had been issued for all Nicaraguan political offenders, excluding, however, the men who were with Walker at the surrender to Capt. Davis. This may give trouble to American residents charged with complicity with Walker, as they are not included in the decree. Affairs in Central America and Mexico are now in that condition as to require the particular attention of our government.

THE CHEVALLER WEBB IN ANOTHER FRIGHT .-The Chevalier Webb has suddenly become very much alarmed concerning the safety of Mayor Tiemann. We are praising the Mayor, it seems, and his honesty as a reformer, because we wish to break him down. There may be some logic in this, for all that we know; because when we cannot demolish a great man by a fierce opposition, it very often happens that we can kill him with kindness. Thus, if our support of Fremont. Parker and Mayor Wood was the secret of their defeat, our support of Mayor Tiemann may also settle his business for him. But let the Chevalier Webb apply the same rule to our support of himself and all his grand financial schemes for some years past, and tremble in his boots.

BUNSBY AMONG THE NIGGER WORSHIPPERS. Jack Bunsby's celebrated opinion concerning the missing ship, to wit : that "if so be that she is gone down, then she is lost; but if so be that she has not gone down, she is still affoat," is precisely the opinion of the nigger worshippers of the fate of the Lecompton constitution in the House. If they can get a majority against it, why then it will be defeated; but if so be that majority should turn up for the bill, it may pass. We accept this opinion, for within a week it will be fully confirmed, but very much to the consternation of Bunsby.

A BOLD MAN WANTED .- The Charleston Mer cury hopes that some bold man may be found in Congress bold enough to rise up and denounce the "unsoundness of those renegade Southern representatives" who are playing fast and loose upon the great question of Southern rights. We hope so too. Let this bold man be ferreted out. and let him speak to the said renegades in a voice of thunder and lightning. Anything weaker will not answer. Time is precious.

THE LATEST NEWS. AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Special Washington Despatch. IMPOSTANT NEWS FROM KANSAS—THE FERE STATE
MEN THERE IN PAVOR OF LECOMPTON—THE POLITICIANS TURNING THEIR ATTENTION TO SPECULA-TIONS-DIVISIONS OF THE ANTI-LECOMPTONITES IN THE HOUSE-IMMENSE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MORMONS, MTC. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1858.

Intelligence has just been received here from Kansas to the date of March 16, that all the leading men of both parties, and indeed the people generally there, with a few riolent exceptions, are now in favor of admission as State under the Lecompton constitution. They are tired of the game of opposition, and are going into other operaions, such as speculations in railroads and Indian land reservations, which they expect to find more profitable class and most of the ex-Governors of both parties are deeply in these speculations, and several of them are now here and others are on their way. Several of the prominent free State men in Washington are privately in the same ship with their Kansas brethren.

The republicans are at the present time in great tribulation. The anti-Lecompton democrats and South Americans insist upon Crittenden's amendment to the Kansas bill, while the ultra republicans of the Giddings school enounce the whole arrangement. Thus matters stand Negotiations are now going on to effect an adjustmen sent for to come on immediately. Raymond, of the Times, is here, but I understand the republicans are afraid to trust him. Judge Douglas was in the House to day, urging the republicans to accept Crittenden's propositi

Mr. Corning informs me there is not the slightest foundation for the report that he contemplates resigning either the presidency of the Central Railroad or his seat in Con-

for the service in Utah , I am informed there will be by July next about five thousand five hundred troops in that Territory, amply supplied for an active campaign. Should t be necessary this force will consist of about one-third cavalry, sixteen guns of artillery and the rest infantry Three fifths of this force has yet to be sent. Russell, the contractor for transportation of this army, will employ three thousand five hundred teamsters to drive wagons carrying the supplies. This will give some idea of the magnitude and cost of the undertaking. In view of the importance of the service, object and end of this warlike d expensive expedition, it is under consideration with the government, notwithstanding the brevet appointment of Col. Johnston, whether it would not be proper to assign an officer of more service and experience, as Gen.

Harney or some other, to this command.

The following confirmations as Postmasters were made in Executive Session, yester Jay:—R. O. Hammond, Akron, Obio: W. Caldwell, Cambridge, Mass.; P. Barrett, Dunkirk, N. Y.; D. P. Boddah, Haverhill, Mass.; S. C. Allen, Fast Boston, Mass.; J. S. Burrill, Roxbury, Mass.; C. P. Swain, Nantucket, Mass.; W. W. Johnson, Chicopee, Mass.; W. A. Taylor, Cumberland, Md.; A. J. Stone, Brunswick. Frankfort, Ky.; J. N. Joses, Mackson, Wis.; G. H. Paul, Kenceha, Wis.; L. L. Stevenson, Staunton, Va.; E. Leaven-worth, Waterbury, Conn.; A. M. Ide, Taunton, Mass.; H. H. Chilson, Northampton, Mass.; S. S. Curomings, Lewis town, Pa.; L. B. Usher, Lynn, Mass.; C. Palmer, Michigan city, Ind.; C. B. Rogers, Charlestown, Mass.; M. A. Cam-den, Portsmouth, Ohio; Isaiah E. Bryan, Payeteville, N. C.; R. G. Graham, Greenaboro, N. C.; R. C. Forsyth Columbus, Geo.; W. A. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. Wer tenbaker, University, Va.; C. O. Faxon, Clarksville, Toun. J. W. Downer, Winona, Minn. Ter.; A. S. Modewell, Colum bia, Pa.: A. P. Durlin, Lyons, lows; C. A. Leonard, Paw. cket Rhode Island.

The following were also confirmed -Col. Albert S. Johnston, of 2d Regiment in Utah, to be Brigadier General by brevet.

M. H. Morris to be Purser in the Navy C. C. Rogers to be Attorney of the United States for

Kentucky.

J. B. Miller to be Consul at Hamburg. W. J. McCulloh to be Surveyor General, Louisiana.

Jos. Heit, Kentucky, to be Commissioner of Patents. J. C. Knapp, to be Attorney for the United States for

S. Summers to be United States Marshal for Iowa F. C. Gardner to be United States Marshal for Rhode

G. H. Neldon to be United States Marshal of New C. M. Godbold to be United States Marshal for the

freedown District of Alabama.

The General Land Office is in receipt of the plate of surreys of the keys on the Florida coast fully within the of range 28; townships 68, 66 and 67, south of range 29; townships 68 and 66, south of range 30; townships 66 and

66 south of range 31; township 66, south of range 32; and ownships 65 and 66, south of range 35, east.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPARCE

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1868.
The Kansas debate has nearly run out in the House, which adjourned at five o'clock this afternoon, no one de siring to speak on the subject.

The Treasurer's last weekly statement shows the re-

ceipts for the week to have been nearly \$4,000,000. The amount on deposit is \$8,500,000, of which \$7,000,000 is subject to draft, or three and a fifth millions doce the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invited tion to visit the Red river of the North, which is the west ern boundary of Minnesota, the prinnipal object being to see the valley of the river and to engage in hunting the selt and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice President Breckinridge, Senateus Fitch and Rice, Mesars. Becker and Cavanaugh, representatives from Minnesota, and ox-Governor Medary will accompany the expedition.

The Souse was not officially informed until to-day of

company the expedition.

The House was not officially informed until to-day of
the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill.

The Scoretary of the Treasury has appointed a commission to examine into the state of navigation of Cape Pouriver. It consists of N. W. Bachs, J. J. Stephen, J. M.
Maillt, A. A. Humphreys, W. B. Franklin and W. H. G.

THIRTY-PIPTH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1866. The Senate is not in session, having yesterday adjourned

House of Representatives.
Washington, March 26, 1886.

On motion of Mr. WASSESURER, (opp.) of ill., a rese was adopted instructing the Com ee on Public Lands & nquire whether the main trunk of the Dubuque and Sion City Railroad is completed, and whether it intersects with the branch in conformity with the law granting lands to lows for railroad purposes, and to report such sotion as may be deemed proper in the premises. Private bills were reported from the various com-

Mr. Serve, (adm.) of Va., in advocating the Locompte constitution expressed his amazement that Govern Wise should have written his anti-Lecompton Tammar

Mr. Excuser, (adm.) of Ind.—Do you hold him to be in Mr. Exciser, (adm.) or ind.—10 you note him to see m or out of the democratic organization?

Mr. Sarrii—1 do not not hesitate to say I hold Governor

Wise to be one, together with all who refuse to cooperate

with the great democratic party.

Mr. Exciser—Did you support Governor Wise's election
to the Gubernatorial chair; if not, were you not outside of

to the Gubernatorial chair; if not, were you not outside of the democratic party? Mr. Storm—I did not support him, but I did not make myself active and prominent in thwarting the democratic party. Mr. Davis, (adm.) of Ind., said Mr. Smith had no right to read him or any other out of the democratic party, nne-tenths of the democrate of the free States stood with him against Lecempton. If the gentleman from Virginia attempts to read them out, he will find they will read

attempts to read them out, he will find they will read him out.

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Davis reminded him of the dissenting juror, who characterized his associates as as obstuate set of fetiows.

Mr. Davis—Bid you not, time and again, run as as independent candidate outside of the democratic party?

Mr. Smith—Never.

Mr. Davis—Such was my understanding.

Mr. Smith—Like a great deal of your understanding, it is unsound. Did not the gentleman from indiana knew that the President was the head of the democratic party, and that he has urged with all his power the admission of Kanass under the Lecompton constitution?

Mr. Davis—Because the President has recommended this measure, does it therefore follow that every democrat must vote for it? The President may advise, but not command me.

Mr. smith said the President is the representative of the

command ms.

Mr. Sattu said the President is the representative of the democracy and Kansas in all shapes and forms, and indimated that Mr. Davis opposed Lecompton at the prompting of the republicans.

Mr. Davis replied that he intended to carry out the recommendations of the President up to November last, when the President thought proper to change his front.

Mr. Sattu-Exactly; that is the language of rebellion.

(Language of rebellion.

(Laughter.)
Mr. Davis—It is the language of a freeman. (Cries of good.)
Mr. Sarru—A man is known by the company he keeps, and he who is not with us is against us. He than argued in favor of the Lecompton constitution. He said that Mr. Douglas got up his movement against that measure to source his re-election to the Sconte, and that there was a concerted movement of the democrats of Illinois for this

Mr. Margiall, (adm.) of III., pronounced the charge wholly unfounded.

Mr. Serru replied that the successor of Mr. Richardson told it to him and others without reserve, that some of told it to him and others without reserve, that some to the com-

tirely unfounced.

Mr. Cox. (a.m.) of Ohlo, said it did not become Ma.

Smith, who had turned tail on the democratic party and
was elected to Congress by American votes, to make such
extraordinary attacks on the democratic members.

Much confusion ensued, amid which Mr. Clay moved

the Chairman said that Mr. Cox could proceed only by

than imous consent.

Mr. Chemess, (adm.) of Va., objected.

Mr. Chemess, (adm.) of N. Y., characterized the Lecompton movement as a swindle, and said that when the republicans obtained possession of the government in 1861 they will invest it with some of the purity and justice with which it was clothed at its birth. While they will not interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists, they will take care to prevent its extension.

they will take care to prevent its extension.

Mr. Moraus, (opp.) of Pa., was unwilling to force on the people of Kansas a constitution which they detest, and which has been consummated through systematic fraud and violence. The one man power has grown to such dimensions as to threaten the liberties of the country. The framers of the constitution never supposed that such petty tyranny would be exercised as to require the surrouder of private judgment, and the taking of the axonender of private judgment, and the taking of the executive will as an infallible test of truth. But demoralizing a

as the distribution of paironage, it cannot control
public opinion, and stifle the expression of the public
voice, and the people will adminiate their rebuse to the
insolence of Executive usurpation and those who sustain it.
The Committee rose and the House adjourned. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 26, 1868 Bill to declare the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad

Company a corporation. Bill to authorize the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad Com

The bill to incorporate the Union Iron Chest Staking Fund Society was made the special order for 12 o'clo the bill for tolling railroads was postponed until Tues-

day not.

To amend the law relative to savings banks in the cities of New York and Brocklyn.

To amend the law in relation to principal, factor and

agents.

Relative to the appointment of police justices' cierks in the city of New York. the city of New York.

Amending the charter of the University of Buffalo.

Amending the act supplying Brooklyn with water.

Relative to nonces for the appointment of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes.

Amending the charter of the Bochester "Home of the

Amending the charter of the Rochester "Home or the Friendless."

The Senate in Committee of the Whole considered the act relative to abandoning the old canal in Port Byron. It passed to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate considered the general orders, and is now discussing the propriety of paying interest on the protested drafts to canal contractors and others.

Assembly.

ALRANT, March 26, 1858. The Long Island Ferry bill was made the special order for Tuesday morning. A large number of petitions were presented on different

By Mr. Laxino (dem)—Against appropriating fifty per cent of excise money to the inebriate Asylum; also, by bill, to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of \$3,500,000 to complete the Eric canal; also, by bill, to transfer \$1,200,000 balance of appropriation for complet-

transfer \$1,200,000 balance of appropriation for completing the Eric canal to the lateral canals.

Mr. Lawro said that the bills were based on the outlimate of the Engineer carefully made, and that the amount was deemed quite sufficient to complete the enlargement. The balance of \$1,200,000 would also be sufficient to complete the laterals within \$25,000. Three complete were open to the committee: one was to abandon the work; another, to impose a direct tax of two mitts per annum for two years; another, to submit a loan to the people to choose—the latter loan to be repaid in eighteen years by one quarter of a mili tax. The bills do not contemplate any stoppage of the works.

Mr. Van Valenneuro (rep.) on behalf of the minority committee stated that they had had no opportunity to examine the bills, and were not prepared to endows such policy at present. They were, therefore, only the recommendation of the majority, and not of the whole committee.

recommensuous of the majorny, and not of the whole committee.

By Mr. Harrons (dem.)—By bill to facilitate the removal of the quarantipe establishment in New York. Ordered to be reported by a complete bill.

By Mr. McNerr (dem.)—Against regulating the milk freight on the Harlem railroad.

By Mr. Charlen (dem.)—A complete bill to promote public education. Ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Retrouse (Am.)—To incorporate the American Society of the State Medical College.

By Mr. Wais (dem.)—A complete bill to incorporate the Propiese Loan Relief Company. Ordered to a third reading. Aiso, a complete bill to provide for the formation of amendments in all city charters. Ordered to a third reading.

tion of amendments in all city controls.

By Mr. Larian (dem.)—To incorporate the American School Mines. Also, against the incorporation of the invectors' Aid Scotery. Agreed to.

By Mr. Supremiass (dem.)—To provide for the sais of